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GEI-061

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:
François Dietlin, et al.
Serial No.: 09/051,246
Filed: August 5, 1997
Patent No.: 6,028,222
Issued: February 22, 2000
For: STABLE ... THE SAME

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Charles A. Muserlian
317 Bliss Lane
Valley Cottage, NY 10989
September 1, 2010

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION OF THE ISSUED PATENT FOR
APPLICANTS' MISTAKE (35 USC § 255, 37 C.F.R. § 1.323)

Commissioner for Patents
Office of Patent Publication
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Attention: Certificate of Correction Branch

Sir:

It is noted that certain errors appear in the specifications and claims of this patent due to mistakes on the part of the applicants, as more fully described below. The Patentee submits that correction would correct errors that occurred in good faith, that the corrections of the errors would have been readily apparent to the person of ordinary skill in the art, and that entry of the certificate of correction would not constitute new matter nor require reexamination. Payment of the fee set forth in § 1.20(a) is made herewith. Issuance of the certificate of correction is therefore requested.

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MISTAKE ON THE PART OF APPLICANTS

In reviewing the issued Patent, Applicants noted the errors that are addressed and corrected by the attached certificate of correction are clerical or typographical nature, or of minor character, and were committed in good faith. Additionally, Applicants submit that the corrections would not introduce new matter nor require reexamination. Applicants further submit that each error, and its correction, would have been apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. Accordingly, Applicants submit that the certificate of correction is proper and should be issued.

The criteria for obtaining a certificate of correction for errors arising out of applicants' mistakes are set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 255, which reads as follows.

35 U.S.C. 255 Certificate of correction of applicant's mistake.

Whenever a mistake of a clerical or typographical nature, or of minor character, which was not the fault of the Patent and Trademark Office, appears in a patent and a showing has been made that such mistake occurred in good faith, the Director may, upon payment of the required fee, issue a certificate of correction, if the correction does not involve such changes in the patent as would constitute new matter or would require reexamination. Such patent, together with the certificate, shall have the same effect and operation in law on the trial of actions for causes thereafter arising as if the same had been originally issued in such corrected form.

As summarized in M.P.E.P. §1481:

In re Arnott, 19 USPQ2d 1049, 1052 (Comm'r Pat. 1991) specifies the criteria of 35 U.S.C. 255 (for a Certificate of Correction) as follows:

Two separate statutory requirements must be met before a Certificate of Correction for an applicant's mistake may issue. The first statutory requirement concerns the nature, i.e., type, of the mistake for which a correction is sought. The mistake must be:

- (1) of a clerical nature,
- (2) of a typographical nature, or
- (3) a mistake of minor character.

The second statutory requirement concerns the nature of the proposed correction. The correction must not involve changes which would:

- (1) constitute new matter or
- (2) require reexamination.

In order for a certificate of correction to be proper, the error and its correction must both be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. *See, Koito Manufacturing Co. v. Turn-Key-Tech LLC*, 381 F3d 1142, ___, 72 USPQ2d 1190, 1193 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (“A change to correct an error is not considered new matter if “one skilled in the art would appreciate not only the existence of an error in the specification but what the error is.” *In re Oda*, 443 F.2d 1200, 1206 [170 USPQ 268] (CCPA 1971).”), *see also, Central Admixture Pharmacy Services Inc. v. Advanced Cardiac Solutions P.C.*, 482 F3d 1347, ___, 82 USPQ2d 1293, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *ArthroCare Corp. v. Smith & Nephew Inc.*, 406 F3d 1365, ___, 74 USPQ2d 1749, 1757 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

The errors in the patent are summarized in the table, below. Briefly, each error falls into one or more of three broad categories: misspellings, failures to translate and mistranslations. Each of the corrected errors would have been apparent to the person having ordinary skill in the art once detected. The correction of each error would have been apparent to the person having ordinary skill in the art, as discussed in more detail below.

The first broad category of errors includes simple misspellings, such as “cystein” for “cysteine” and “p-aminophen” for “p-aminophenol”. Such errors are clerical and typographical in nature; they would have been apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, as would their corrections. Though Applicants believe that such errors and corrections are plain on their face, where appropriate, Applicants have provided reference to either the application specification or

the specification of the parent PCT application, which was published as WO98/05314, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A.

The second broad category of errors are clear failures to translate words from the original French text into English. For example, "ou" at column 3, line 27, is a clear failure to translate the French "ou" into the corresponding English word, "or". The person having ordinary skill in this art would recognize that the original PCT application and the corresponding French priority application were written in French and that the English word "or" is, in context, the proper translation for "ou".

The third broad category of errors are mistranslations, which include those errors in which the translator failed to take into account the difference in the way that French and English speakers represent decimals. In French numbers, the comma (,) is used to indicate the decimal, whereas in English usage a period (.) is used. For example, at column 2, line 1 of the patent "19,8%" indicates nineteen and eight tenths percent in the French usage, and should therefore read "19.8%" in English. The person skilled in this art would recognize the difference in usage of the comma (,) in Europe and the period (.) in English, and would recognize that the correct reading "19,8%" should be "19.8%". In fact this difference is so well-known that the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) administrative rules recognize this difference. PCT Administrative Rule 10.1(f) reads: "When the international application or its translation is in Chinese, English, or Japanese, the beginning of any decimal shall be marked by a period, whereas, when the international application or its translation is in a language other than Chinese, English, or Japanese, it shall be marked by a comma." M.P.E.P. 8th ed., Rev. 7 (July, 2008).

This type of translation error appears several times in the specification. The translator repeated this mistake in several of the tables, where he inadvertently rendered the original "1,000 ml" (European for "1.000 ml") as 1000 ml. However, in the context of the rest of the tables themselves, as well as the specification text, each of these occurrences of "1000 ml" should read "1.000 ml". For example, in column 5, line 55, it reads "q.s. 1000 ml", which is clearly contradictory to the header of the same table, which, in column 5, line 44, states that the recited concentrations are "per ml". The amounts recited in the table would only make sense if "1000 ml" read "1.000 ml". Additionally, column 6, lines 6-10, make it clear that 1000 ml is a typographical error, as only this interpretation is consistent with this passage, which describes the tabulated solution as being 30% propylene-glycol, 40% of polyethylene-glycol 400 and 30% water. See also the parent PCT application, published as WO98/05314, on page 9, next to last line of the Table, where it is clear that the "," is used in the French original the way "." is used in English. This explains how 1,000 was mistranslated 1000. The translator was consistent in this error, having made essentially the same mistake in each table where "1.000 ml" was intended. Such errors are clerical in nature and are of a minor character. The person of skill in the art, who generally is used to working with both English and non-English technical literature, can quickly see what the correct reading should be once the error is detected. Given the table headers and specification text, the person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily understood that there was an error in rendering 1,000 ml into English, and would have readily comprehended that the correct reading should have been 1.000 ml. Thus, both the mistake and its correction is, in each instance, apparent to the person having ordinary skill in the art. None of the requested corrections would require reexamination, as none of them touch the basic character of the claimed invention. Thus, issuance of the certificate of correction under § 255 is proper and is respectfully requested.

Finally, one last error should be noted. In column 7, line 44, "is" should read – in –.

This is a PTO error, as "is" read – in – in the original specification, page 12, line 15. Although this petition is filed under 35 U.S.C. § 255, Applicants submit that this error would also be properly addressed under 35 U.S.C. § 254. However, in the interest of administrative economy, Applicants request this correction in the current petition. Applicants further submit that in context, "in" makes sense, while "is" does not. Thus the error and its correction would both be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. This correction would not require reexamination, as it is of minor typographical nature. Therefore, as entry of the certificate of correction under either of §§ 254 or 255 would be appropriate, issuance of the certificate of correction is respectfully requested.

The table below provides the Patentee's reasoning for each error and correction in tabular form.

Table: Errors and Support for Corrections

Corrections	Support for Corrections
Column 1, line 21, "hydrolysed" should – hydrolyzed –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 1, line 35, "Arrhenium" should be – Arrhenius –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 1, line 67, "p-aminophen" should be – p-aminophenol –	Typographical error: misspelling; see column 1, line 21, above; <i>see also</i> parent PCT application, WO98/05314, p. 2, line 11
Column 2, line 1, "19,8%" should be – 19.8% –	Mistranslation: European (French) original; <i>see</i> parent PCT application, WO98/05314, p.2, line 12
Column 2, lines 26-27, "alca-nol" should read – alka-nol –	Typographical error: misspelling

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Corrections	Support for Corrections
Column 2, line 50, "cystein, acetylcystein" should read – cysteine, acetylcysteine –	Typographical error: misspelling; <i>see</i> parent PCT application, WO98/05314, p. 3, line 19
Column 2, line 51, "dithlothreltol" should read – dithiothreitol –	Typographical error: misspelling; <i>see</i> parent PCT application, WO98/05314, p. 3, line 20
Column 2, line 61, "cystein, reduced slate" should read – cysteine, reduced state –	Typographical error: misspelling; <i>see</i> parent PCT application, WO98/05314, p. 3, lines 29-30; "state" is clearly intended; <i>see</i> US App. p. 4, line 6.
Column 2, line 62, "N-acetylcystein" should read – N-acetylcysteine –	Typographical error: misspelling; <i>see</i> parent PCT application, WO98/05314, p. 3, line 30.
Column 3, line 27, "ou" should be – or –	Failure to Translate: Since the original was in French, and "ou" (French) translates as "or" (English), the correction would have been apparent. <i>see</i> parent PCT application, WO98/05314, p. 4, line 29.
Column 3, line 28 "hydrogene" should be – hydrogen –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 3, line 31 "betwenn" should be – between –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 4, line 23, "AINS" should be – NSAID –	Failure to translate: original "AINS" in parent PCT application, WO98/05314, p. 6, line 14 is acronym of "Anti-Inflammatoires Non Stéroïdiens", which translates "Non-steroidal antiinflammatory", <i>i.e.</i> , NSAID.
Column 4, line 44, "1000 ml" should read – 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: the person of ordinary skill in the art would know that such low concentrations as implied by 1000 ml would be homeopathic at best; <i>see</i> parent PCT application, WO98/05314, p. 7, lines 1-2.
Column 5, line 47 (Table), "codein" should read – codeine –	Typographical error: Misspelling

Corrections	Support for Corrections
Column 5, line 55 (table), "q.s. 1000 ml"; all three occurrences, should be – q.s. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: column 5, line 44 states clearly that the concentrations are "per ml", yet the amounts recited in the table would only make sense if "1000 ml" read "1.000 ml". Additionally, column 6, lines 6-10, make it clear that 1000 ml is a typographical error, as only this interpretation is consistent with this passage, which describes the tabulated solution as being 30% propylene-glycol, 40% of polyethylene-glycol 400 and 30% water. See parent PCT application, WO98/05314, page 9, next to last line of the Table, where it is clear that the "," is used the way "." is used in the U.S., which explains how 1,000 was mistranslated 1000.
Column 6, line 11, "recrystallization" should read – recrystallization –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 6, line 12, "6,25" ml should read – 6.25 ml –	Mistranslation: Also supported by the assertion that "6,25 ml" of the solution, containing 160 mg/ml paracetamol, contains 1000 mg of paracetamol. $6.25 \text{ ml} \times 160 \text{ mg/ml} = 1000 \text{ mg}$. See parent PCT application, WO98/05314, page 9, Table.
Column 6, line 23 (table, column 3), "codein" should read – codeine –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 6, line 24 (table), "codein sulfate" should read – codeine sulfate –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 6, line 34 (table), next to last line, "q.s.f. 1000 ml", all three occurrences, should be – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: column 6, line 22 states clearly that the concentrations are "per ml", yet the amounts recited in the table would only make sense if "1000 ml" read "1.000 ml". See parent PCT application, WO98/05314,, page 10, Table.
Column 7, line 32, "recrystallization" should read – recrystallization –	Typographical error: misspelling.
Column 7, line 35, "cristals" should read – crystals –	Typographical error: misspelling.

Corrections	Support for Corrections
Column 7, line 36, "cristal" should read – crystal –	Typographical error: misspelling.
Column 7, line 36, "cristallization" should read – crystallization –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 7, line 44, "is" should read – in –	PTO error: "is" read – in – in the original specification, page 12, line 15. Also, clear typo: "in" makes sense in context, "is" does not
Column 7, line 63, table 1.2 "sorbital" should read "sorbitol"	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 9, Table 4.1, last line, "q.s.f. 1000 ml", should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: See column 9, lines 31-32, describe the solution as being "Solution 20" containing 160 mg/ml. This only makes sense if the 1000 ml reads, instead, 1.000 ml. See also, discussion of Table in column 5, above. See also PCT Table 4.1, last line, where it is clear that the "," is used the way "." is used in the U.S., which explains how 1,000 was mistranslated 1000
Column 10, line 12, "cristallization" should read – crystallization –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 10, line 31, "oxydation" should read – oxidation –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 10, line 44, "oxydative" should read – oxidative --	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 10, line 62, "of type of the type" should read – of the type –	Typographical error: inadvertent repetition
Column 10, line 66, "acetylcystein>paracetamol+cystein" should read – acetylcysteine>paracetamol+cysteine –	Typographical error: <i>See also</i> PCT patent application, WO9805314, p. 17, line 18

Corrections	Support for Corrections
Column 11, line 16, in table 3.1, "q.s. 1000 ml" should read – "q.s. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: Column 11, lines 19-20, states "Solution 20 containing paracetamol in a concentration of 160 mg/ml...." However, the amount of paracetamol recited in the table would only give this concentration if the value 1000 ml were interpreted to be 1.000 ml. This interpretation is supported in the PCT patent application, WO9805314, page 17, table 3.1, which recites "Eau pour preparations injectables ... qsp 1,000 ml" which, in the European usage, indicates 1.000 ml.
Column 11, lines 21-22, "7,0 (5,8)-8,0 (8,7)-8,5 (7,1)-9,0 (97,5)-9,5 (8,0)-10,0 (8,5)" should read – 7.0 (5.8)-8.0 (8.7)-8.5 (7.1)-9.0 (7.5)-9.5 (8.0)-10.0 (8.5) –	Mistranslation: See PCT p. 18, lines 2-3, uses "," the way a "." is used in the U.S. See also, U.S. specification, where "(97,5)" appears at "(7.5)".
Column 11, line 36, "7,5 to 9,5" should read – 7.5 to 9.5 –	Mistranslation: See PCT, p.18, lines 15-16, where the "," is used the way a "." is used in the U.S.
Column 11, line 38, "pH 7,0 (actual pH 5,8)" should read – pH 7.0 (actual pH 5.8) –	Mistranslation: See PCT, p. 18, lines 15-16, where the "," is used the way as "." is used in the U.S.
Column 11, line 51, in table 3.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – "q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: Column 11, lines 19-20, states "The aqueous solution diluted and buffered having a paracetamol content of 8 mg/ml...." However, the amount of paracetamol recited in the table would only give this concentration if the value 1000 ml were interpreted to be 1.000 ml. This interpretation is supported in the PCT patent application, WO9805314, page 18, table 3.2, which recites "Eau pour preparations injectables ... qsp 1,000 ml" which, in the European usage, indicates 1.000 ml.
Column 11, line 56, "pH 5,0-7,0" should read – pH 5.0-7.0 –	Mistranslation: See PCT p. 18, line 25, wherein the "," is used as a "." is in the U.S.
Column 11, line 66, "pH 6,0 and 5,0" should read – pH 6.0 and 5.0 –	Mistranslation: See PCT, p. 19, line 9, where the "," is used as "." is in the U.S.

Corrections	Support for Corrections
Column 12, line 20, in table 4.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml", both occurrences, should read – "q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: This interpretation is supported in the PCT patent application, WO9805314, page 19, table 4.2, which recites "Eau pour preparations injectables ... qsp 1,000 ml" which, in the European usage, indicates 1.000 ml.
Column 12, line 24, "pH 6,0" should read – pH 6.0 –	Typographical error: Also, see PCT, page 19, line 20, wherein the ",", is used the way "." is used in the U.S.
Column 12, line 48, "tainter" should read – fainter –	Typographical error: PTO error. See copy of specification filed on June 5, 1998
Column 13, line 8, in table 5.1, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: This interpretation is supported in the PCT patent application, WO9805314, page 20, table 5.1, which recites "Eau pour preparations injectables ... qsp 1,000 ml" which, in the European usage, indicates 1.000 ml.
Column 13, line 31, "cystein" should read – cysteine –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 13, lines 50-51, in table 5.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: This interpretation is supported in the PCT patent application, WO9805314, page 21, table 5.2, which recites "Eau pour preparations injectables ... qsp 1,000 ml" which, in the European usage, indicates 1.000 ml.
Column 14, lines 18, 31 and 34 (in the tables), "cystein" should read – cysteine –	Typographical error: <i>See also</i> PCT patent application, WO9805314, table spanning pages 22 and 23.
Column 14, line 37 (in the table) "acetylcystein" should read – acetylcysteine –	Typographical error: <i>See also</i> PCT patent application, WO9805314, table spanning pages 22 and 23.
Column 14, line 54 (in the table), "codein" should read – codeine –	Typographical error: misspelling

Corrections	Support for Corrections
Column 14, lines 59, in table 6.1, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: This interpretation is supported in the PCT patent application, WO9805314, page 23, table 6.1, which recites "Eau pour preparations injectables ... qsp 1,000 ml" which, in the European usage, indicates 1.000 ml.
Column 15, line 32, in the table, "codein" should read – codeine –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 15, line 37, in table 6.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: This interpretation is supported in the PCT patent application, WO9805314, page 24, table 6.2, which recites "Eau pour preparations injectables ... qsp 1,000 ml" which, in the European usage, indicates water for injection q.s.p. to 1.000 ml.
Column 15, line 47, "cystein" should read – cysteine –	Typographical error: <i>See also</i> PCT patent application, WO9805314, p. 25, line 8.
Column 15, line 49, "codein" should read – codeine –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 16, line 12 (in the table), "acetylcysein" should read – acetylcysteine –	Typographical error: <i>See also</i> PCT patent application, WO9805314, p. 25, table.
Column 16, line 13 (in the table), "cystein" should read – cysteine –	Typographical error: <i>See also</i> PCT patent application, WO9805314, p. 25, table.
Column 16, line 21, "codein" should read – codeine –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 16, line 27 (in the table), "codein" should read – codeine –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 16, line 31 (in the table) "codein" should read – codeine –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 16, line 32 (in the table), "cystein" should read – cysteine –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 16, line 35, "one one hand" should read – on one hand –	Typographical error: misspelling

Corrections	Support for Corrections
Column 16, line 53, in table 7.1, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: This interpretation is supported in the PCT patent application, WO9805314, page 26, table 7.1, which recites "Eau pour preparations injectables ... qsp 1,000 ml" which, in the European usage, indicates 1.000 ml.
Column 17, line 24, in table 7.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –	Mistranslation: This interpretation is supported in the PCT patent application, WO9805314, page 27, table 7.2, which recites "Eau pour preparations injectables ... qsp 1,000 ml" which, in the European usage, indicates 1.000 ml.
Column 17, line 28, "7,6" should read – 7.6 –	Typographical error: See also PCT patent application, WO9805314, p. 28, line 1, where "," is used the way "." is used in the U.S.
Column 19, claim 6, second line, "ar" should read – are –	Typographical error: misspelling
Column 19, claim 8, last line of the claim, "cystein, acetlcystein" should read – cysteine, acetylcysteine –	Typographical error: See PCT, p. 31, claim 10, next to last line of the claim.

As evidenced by the comments in the "Support" column in the table, above, each of the errors is of a clerical or typographical nature, or of a minor character. Such errors would have been apparent to the person having ordinary skill in the art, since such persons would be familiar with technical literature and would have detected the errors in their context. Additionally, the correction of each error would have been apparent to the person having ordinary skill in the art, as explained above.

Attached hereto is Form PTO/SB/44, which contains the correction, and which is suitable for publication. Form PTO/2038 is also attached in the amount of \$100.00

In view of the foregoing, the Patentee submits that issuance of the Certificate of Correction is proper; and such issuance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: September 1, 2010

By: 

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Tel. 845 268 2462

CAM:mlp

PTO/SB/44 (09-07)
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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

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PATENT NO.: 6,028,222

APPLICATION NO.: 09/051,246

ISSUE DATE: February 22, 2000

INVENTOR(S): François Dietlin, et al.

It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 1, line 21, "hydrolysed" should be – hydrolyzed –

Column 1, line 35, "Arrenium" should be – Arrhenius –

Column 1, line 67, "p-aminophen" should be – p-aminophenol –

Column 2, line 1, "19,8%" should be – 19.8% –

Column 2, lines 26-27, "alca-nol" should read – alka-nol --

Column 2, line 50, "cystein, acetylcystein" should read – cysteine, acetylcysteine –

Column 2, line 51, "dithlothrltol" should read – dithiothreitol –

Column 2, line 61, "cystein, reduced slate" should read – cysteine, reduced state –

Column 2, line 62, "N-acetylcystein" should read – N-acetylcysteine –

Column 3, line 27, "ou" should be – or –

Column 3, line 28 "hydrogene" should be – hydrogen –

Column 3, line 31 "betwenn" should be – between –

Column 4, line 23, "AINS" should be – NSAID –

Column 4, line 44, "1000 ml" should read – 1.000 ml –

Column 5, line 47 (table), "codein" should read – codeine –

Column 5, line 55 (table), "q.s. 1000 ml", all three occurrences, should be – q.s. 1.000 ml –

Column 6, line 11, "recristallization" should read – recrystallization –

Column 6, line 12, "6,25" ml should read – 6.25 ml –

Column 6, line 23 (table, column 3), "codein" should read – codeine –

Column 6, line 24 (table), "codein sulfate" should read – codeine sulfate –

Column 6, line 34 (table), next to last line, "q.s.f. 1000 ml", all three occurrences, should be – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –

Column 7, line 32, "recrystallization" should read – recrystallization –

Column 7, line 35, "cristals" should read – crystals –

Column 7, line 36, "cristal" should read – crystal –

Column 7, line 36, "cristallization" should read – crystallization –

Column 7, line 44, "is" should read – in –

Column 7, line 63, Table 1.2, "sorbital" should read "sorbitol"

Column 9, Table 4.1, last line, "q.s.f. 1000 ml", should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –

Column 10, line 12, "cristallization" should read – crystallization –

Column 10, line 31, "oxydation" should read – oxidation –

Column 10, line 44, "oxydative" should read – oxidative --

Column 10, line 62, "of type of the type" should read – of the type –

Column 10, line 66, "acetylcystein>paracetamol+cystein" should read –
acetylcysteine>paracetamol+cysteine –

Column 11, line 16, in table 3.1, "q.s. 1000 ml" should read – "q.s. 1.000 ml –

Column 11, lines 21-22, "7,0 (5,8)-8,0 (8,7)-8,5 (7,1)-9,0 (97,5)-9,5 (8,0)-10,0 (8,5)" should read – 7.0 (5.8)-
8.0 (8.7)-8.5 (7.1)-9.0 (7.5)-9.5 (8.0)-10.0 (8.5) –

Column 11, line 36, "7,5 to 9,5" should read – 7.5 to 9.5 –

Column 11, line 38, "pH 7,0 (actual pH 5,8)" should read – pH 7.0 (actual pH 5.8) –

Column 11, line 51, in table 3.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – "q.s.f. 1.000 ml –

Column 11, line 56, "pH 5,0-7,0" should read – pH 5.0-7.0 –

Column 11, line 66, "pH 6,0 and 5,0" should read – pH 6.0 and 5.0 –

Column 12, line 20, in table 4.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml", both occurrences, should read – "q.s.f. 1.000 ml –

Column 12, line 24, "pH 6,0" should read – pH 6.0 –

Column 12, line 48, "tainter" should read – fainter –

Column 13, line 8, in table 5.1, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –

Column 13, line 31, "cystein" should read – cysteine –

Column 13, lines 50-51, in table 5.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –

Column 14, line 18 (in the table) "cystein" should read – cysteine –
Column 14, line 31 (in the table), "cystein" should read – cysteine –
Column 14, line 34 (in the table) "cystein" should read – cysteine –
Column 14, line 37 (in the table) "acetylcystein" should read – acetylcysteine –
Column 14, line 54, (in the table) "codein" should read – codeine –
Column 14, line 59, in table 6.1, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –
Column 15, line 32, in the table, "codein" should read – codeine –
Column 15, line 37, in table 6.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –
Column 15, line 47, "cystein" should read – cysteine –
Column 15, line 49, "codein" should read – codeine –
Column 16, line 12 (in the table), "acetylcystein" should read – acetylcysteine –
Column 16, line 13 (in the table), "cystein" should read – cysteine –
Column 16, line 21, "codein" should read – codeine –
Column 16, line 27 (in the table), "codein" should read – codeine –
Column 16, line 31 (in the table) "codein" should read – codeine –
Column 16, line 32 (in the table), "cystein" should read – cysteine –
Column 16, line 35, "one one hand" should read – on one hand –
Column 16, line 53, in table 7.1, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –
Column 17, line 24, in table 7.2, "q.s.f. 1000 ml" should read – q.s.f. 1.000 ml –
Column 17, line 28, "7,6" should read – 7.6 –
Column 19, claim 6, second line, "ar" should read – are –
Column 19, claim 8, last line of the claim, "cystein, acetlcystein" should read – cysteine, acetylcysteine –

MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER (Please do not use customer number below):

Charles A. Muserlian
317 Bliss Lane
Valley Cottage, NY 10989

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